J. O. GRIFFITH & CO. Successors to E. G. Eastman & Co.)

J. O. GRIFFITH, P. C. BUNNINGTON; JNO. C. BURCH. LEON. TROUSDALS, THOMAS S. MARR.

DAILY \$8 TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WEEKLY \$2. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1861

CANDIDATES STATES RIGHTS ANTI-COER-

CION TICKET. Davidson County. HENRY S. FOOTE, JOHN J. McCANN. JOHN C. BURCH. For Floater for Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson Cheatham Counties,

WILLIAM S. FLIPPIN. Maury County. BOWLING GORDON, ABE. M. LOONEY, L. D. MYERS. Shelby County. DAVID M. CURRIN, SOLON BORLAND, MARCUS J. WRIGHT, HUMPHREY R. BATE.

Get your Tickets, and remember that those who are in favor of a Convention must bave "Convention" written or printed on their tickets.

TICKETS! TICKETS Have your Tickets and Vote early for "CONVEN. TION" and Anti-Cocrcion men.

Our Dispatches from Virginia. We can say to the readers of the Usion and AME-FICAN that we have the utmost confidence in the correctness of our dispatches form Virginia. They come from a source of high intelligence and undoubted integrity, which possesses facilities of ac-

is no doubt of the accuracy of the dispatches relandlord replies, here are negroes all around me insurrection in one part of the country." It is of anxious to take it at these rates; I can let you have is probable that Pennsylvania will be equal
or the dispatches relandlord replies, here are negroes all around me insurrection in one part of the country." It is of anxious to take it at these rates; I can let you have is probable that Pennsylvania will be equal
or the Capital of Virginia. It is of the utmost importance that correct information it for no less. The negro, therefore, comes into the utmost importance that correct information it for no less. The negro, therefore, comes into the utmost importance that correct information it for no less. The negro, therefore, comes into the defender of Lincoln and Seward, we request of the defender of Lincoln and Seward. should reach the people on this matter therefore, been thus careful to express our high soundence in our dispatches. Virginia has gone cold and from the rain; and when he seeks employoverwhelmingly for Secession unless ample assurances of the protection of our rights are given us barone the most the protection of our rights are given us barone the protection of our rights are given us barone the protection of our rights are given us barone the protection of our rights are given us barone the protection of our rights are given us barone the protect and when he seeks employtained in the South, and thaggine how a domination in the speech of the Northern project of civil war, like that contained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day.

(Signe of the protection of our rights are given us barone the protect and when he seeks employtained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day.

(Signe of the protection of our rights are given us barone the protect and when he seeks employtained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day.

(Signe of the protection of our rights are given us barone the protect and when he seeks employtained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day.

(Signe of the protection of our rights are given us barone the protect and when he seeks employtained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day.

(Signe of the protection of our rights are given us barone the protection of our rights are given by the protection of our rights are given by the protection of the protection of our rights are given by the protection of the protection of our rights are given by the protection of the protection of the protection of the protect and the protection of the protect

Mesers. Correspondence and Douglas Dispatches.

Mesers Correspondence and Douglas are getting up quite a reputation in a telegraphic way. It is said that they have recently telegraphed to this State that all is about to be right. Just before the Georgia about to be right. Just before the Georgia election they sent the following dispatch to that Crittenden and Bouglas Dispatches. election they sent the following dispatch to that equals, legally, and socially, (not naturally, for no impractive is; when the Custom House and Post rily most active canvasa for a seat in the approach-buman law can change God's law) and you very Office ar. Stually worked by Carolinian officials; ing Convention, in which I am just about to enlist. could be protected in the Union :

"Washington, December 29. "In reply to your inquiry, we have hopes that the rights of the South, and of every State and section, may be protected within the Union. Don't give up the ship. Don't despair of the Republic.
"Signed, J. J. CRITTENDEN, S. A. Douglas.

much like a duplicate of the dispatch to Georgia, only there is a difference in time: Washington, Feb. 5. To W. H. Pots, Columbia :

Your dispatch received. Our hope for the Union firm. Take courage from Virginia. Save Tennessee, and the Union is safe. J. J. CRITTENDEN,

S. A. DOUGLAS. Tennessee and the South is safe.

The Hon. John J. CRITTENDEN, in his letter to Gen. LESIZE COMES from the Senate Chamber, of date with the following lucid paragraph to the course of

have enjoyed so much liberty, so much prosperity, and so many blassings."

"darkness and chaos" And what benefit is the when the government is in the hands of our energies, "many blessings" we "have enjoyed" if they are all who will use all its power for our destruction. lost? Surely this sentence was written in the midst of "darkness and chaos."

Resolutions of the South Carolina Legis- | swarm around the flag of Georgia, with a resolution

the following resolutions, adopted by the Legislature wrong for fear they may lose their money; but the of that State, and forwarded to the General Assembly of each of the other Southern States. If we tion, vassalage, lew wages and downright degradahad not refused to go into a conference with all the | tion, which must follow. They will never take the South, as South Carolina invited us to do, we might | negro's place | God forbid. possibly have avoided the difficulties that surround

WHEREAS, The State of South Carolina by her ordinance of A. D. 1852, affirmed her right to seconde from the Confederacy whenever the occasion should arise justifying her in her own judgment in taking their families and their property; and that every that step, and in the resolution adopted by her convention, declared that she forbore the immediate by the government of the State, if need be, to proexercise of that right, from considerations of expe-AND WHEREAR, More than seven years have elap-

sed since that convention adjourned, and in the in tervening time, the assaults upon the institution of slavery, and upon the rights and equality of the Southern States, have unceasingly continued, with increasing violence, and in new and more alarming forms; be it therefore 1. Resolved, unanimously. That the State of South

the deliberate judgment of this General Assembly, that the slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united ac-

est request of this State, that they will appoint departies, and adopt such measures as in their judg- and children nor house. Will he, therefore, stand ment will promote the said meeting. 3d. Resolved unanimously, That a special com-

missioner be appointed by his Excellency the Governor, to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the State of Virginia, and to express to the authorities of that State, the cordial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of common defense. 4th. Resolved unanimously, That the State of

South Carolina owes it to her own citizens, to pro- by taxation, or otherwise, to help to protect their teet them and their property from every enemy; and that for the purpose of military preparations for any emergency, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), be appropriated for mili- col's rails. The destrine strikes at the very founds tary contingencies.

Modest Bemand.

makes the following modest demand from the

"We want concession. We want the Southern States which are clamoring about concession and compromise, to concede that ours is a Government proper, and not a compact between States. We want them to concede that this Government has a gigut to enforce its laws and protect its property, even if it becomes necessary to hang or shoot every graitor in the United States, to do it. We want them to concede that it is the duty of this Government to getake from Southern traitors its stolen forts and argenals. We want them to concede that the seceding States have violated the Constitution-that they are in rebellion against the Federal Government, and that it is the duty of this Government to put down rebellion. We want them to concede that the taking of Federal forts and firing upon the Star of the West are insults that should be atoned for. We ask them to concede that slavery is the creature of local law."

Submissionists does that smack of conservation? You have here the sentiment of the mass of the Northern people. Are you base and cowardly isulle Courier, Febr. 6.

our readers, and as emanating from a man of calm judgment, large experience and pure heart, who has no other motive than his country's good.

privilege of voting "early and often." It will be granted them without doubt, if the members are casion of being chosen President. He made a long granted them without doubt, if the members are casion of being chosen President. He made a long and impressive speech, in which he urged the prime and impressive speech, in whic

Bond! Bend!! Benä!!! There is an ingenious effort being made by many of the Union shrickers of the South to arouse the projudices of the non-slaveholders against the instiusing specious arguments to convince the unsuspecting, that the people of the South have not one and the same interest; that Georgia and Tennessee are two States with two peoples and two interest secauce there are more slaves in Georgia than Tennessee. Who would have believed that Helperism

would so soon have made its appearance in Tennes-

see! To remove any impression that such incendiary arguments are calculated to make we ask a candid reading of the following extract from a letter of Gov. Joseph E. BROWS, of Georgia. Speaking of the effect of the abolition of slavery be says: But suppose we were over the difficulty of paying the owners for the negroes, and they were taken from their masters without pay, and set free and left among us, (which is the ultimate aim of the Black Republicans,) what would be the effect upon our society? We should still have rich men and poor men. But few of our slave owners have invested all they have in negroes. Take their negroes from them unjustly, and they will many of them still be more wealthy than their neighbors. If all were left for a time with equal wealth every person who has noticed man and soknows that in a few pears, some would grow rich and others poor. This has always been the case, and always will be. If we had no negroes, he rich would still be in a better condition to take care of themselves than the poor. They would still seek the most profitable and secure investment for What would this be? The answer suggests itself to every mind; it would be land. The wealthy would soon buy all the lands of the South. worth caltivating. Then what? The poor would a'l soon become tenants, as they are in England, the New England States, and aliold countries where slavery does not exist. But I must not lose sight of evacuate Fort Sumter; it will persist in coll the 4,500,000 free negroes to be turned loose among They, too, must become tenants, with the poor white people; for they would not be able to own lands. A large proportion of them would spend their time in idleness and vice, and would live by stealing, robbing and plundering. Probably one-fourth of the number would have to be maintained in our penitentiary, prisons and poor houses. Our people, poor and rich, must be taxed to pay the expense of imprisoning and punishing them for crime This would be a very heavy burden. But suppose three-feurths of the whole number would work for a living. They would have to begin the world mis-

erably poor, with neither land, money nor provi-They must therefore become day laborers for their old masters, or such others as would employ them. In this capacity they would at once come in competition wish the poor white laborers. Men of capital would see this, and fix the price of labor accordingly. The negro has been accuston tive help; to the seceders, and probably join their herefore be easy to employ them at a sum out. to receive his vituals and clothes for his labor Few of therefore be easy to employ them at a sum suffi-cient to supply only the actual necessaries of life. The poor white man would then go to the weal by tand owner and say, "I wish employment. Hire me to work. I have a wife and children who must have bread." The land owner would offer probably twenty-five cents per day. The laborer would say, "I cannot support my family on that sum." The landlord replies: "That is not my business. I am sorry for you, but I must lock to my own interest. The black man who lives on my land has as strong an arm, and as heavy muscles as you have, and can do as much labor. He works for me at that rate: you must work for the same price, or I cannot em oloy you." The negre comes into competition with the white man, and fixes the price of his labor, and he must take it or get no amployment. Again, the poor white man wishes to rept land from the wealthy landlord; this landlord asks him

higher wages for their labor than the poor of any other country or globe. Mest of them are land

soon make them all tenants, and reduce their wa-ges for daily labor to the smallest pittance that will Charleston ith the title, "Foreign Intelligence." must labor in the field together as equals. Their the Senat's from Louisiana thinks it right solemnly to warn if they are squals, eater the Courts of just ce as equals, have a squals, eater the Courts of just ce as equals, have as equals, enter the Courts of just ce as equals, have | America. the right to give evidence in Court as equals, stand men acrow the Atlantic are agitated by occurrences ble, for the reason above stated. I seize the opporthe right to give evidence in Court as equals, stand to which hing similar is recorded in the history side by side in our military corps as equals, each others' houses in social intercourse, as equals: of this course. When the British fleet mutinied at continuous in social intercourse, as equals: of this course, when Ireland was in open rebellion, when I wish mest ardently, gentlemen, that it were in The following is the dispatch printed in some of each others' houses in social intercouse, as equals: of this contains the Nore. Then Ireland was in open rebellion, when the city papers yesterday morning. It looks very as equals. May our kind Heavenly Father avert the evil and deliver the poor from such a fate! So glone ago at the consolidated French Empire at a discernment of all dangers with which I am sure soon as the slaves were at liberty, thousands of them would leave the cotton and rice fields, and the lower parts of our State, and make their way to the future, at healthier climate in the mountain region. We healthier climate in the mountain region.

should have them plundering and stealing, rabbing and killing, in all the lovely valleys of the mountains. This I can never consent to see. The tains. This I can never consent to see. The the great of all dangers—that of being ruined the pleas of my nativity. mountains contain the place of my nativity, by itself. No foreign enemy, no European tyrant, unite her destinies with those of the other slave We too, say, "take courage from Virginia." Save the home of my manhood, and the to base o garchy threatens them. The fabric of holding States against their common for before the theatre of most of acts of my life; and Demogratic Government is to be rent assunder in the I can never forget the condition and interest of Democratic Covernment is to be rent assunder in the the people who reside there. It is true, the people there are generally poor; but they are brave, honest, patriotic and true hearted. Some who do not January 28th, represents all in Washington as know them have doubted their capacity to under-"darkness and chaos," and that to ray of hope has stand the questions, and their patriotism and valor yet beamed even upon his hopeful vision. He closes to defend their rights when invaded. I know them well, and I know that no greater mistake could be made. They love the Union of our fathers, and would never consent to dissolve it so long as the "We ought to see clearly what we are to gain by Constitution is not violated, and so long as it prodisunion before we abandon a Union in which we | tects their rights; but they love liberty and justice more; and they will never consent to submit to abolition rule, and permit the cris to come upon them, But how are we to "see clearly" in the midst of which must result from a continuance in the Union

When it becomes necessary to defend our rights against so foul a domination, I would call upon the mountain boys as well as the people of the low lands, and they would come down like an avalanche and lature on Federal Affairs, adopted De- that would strike terror into the ranks of the abolition cohorts of the North. Wealth is timid, and We ask the denunciators of South Carolina to read | wealthy men may cry for peace, and submit to poor, honest laborers of Georgis, can never consent to see slavery abolished, and submit to all the taga-I know that some contemptible demagogues have attempted to deceive them by appealing to their prejudices, and asking them what interest they have n maintaining therights of the siaveholder. They cannot be deceived in this way. They know that cannot be deceived in this way. They knew that by the most staunch Abolitionists. It would in the Union cause, with a tierceness of geal and a dethe government of our State protects their lives, that make the Southern Federation the real termined energy, which few have displayed. I have dollar the wealthy slaveholder has, may be taken test the rights and liberties of all. One man, in a large neighborhood, bas a mill. Not one in fifty has a mill. What would be thought of the public speaker who would appeal to the fifty, and ask them what interest they have in defending their neighbor's mill, if an abolition mob were trying to burn it down? Another has a store. Not one in not help the one, if an invader is about to burn his eration (sally the sea coast from a British frontier Carolina, still deferring to her Southern sisters, nevertheless, respectfully announces to them, that it is

lect the owner because no one near, has the same | mouth the Mississippi is there; the Missouri and peculiar kind of property? it may be that I have a cow, and you have a horse, or that I have a cow, and you have a secow. In such case, if our rights of property are assailed by a common enemy. rights of property are assailed by a common enemy, shall we not help each other? Or I have a wife and children, and a house, and another has neither wife tween N York and New Pogland on the one by St. suble and resolutions be communicated by the Governor to all the slaveholding States, with the carn-shall we not help each other? Or I have a wife and by and see my house burned, and my wife and children butchered, because he has none? The slaveholder has honestly invested the money, which slaveholder has honestly invested the money, which it has cost him years of toil to make, in slares, which are guarantied to him by the laws of our which are guarantied to him by the laws of our State. The common enemy of the South seeks to take this property from him. Shall all who do not own slaves, stand by and permit it to be done? If so, they have no right to call upon the slaveholder, so, they have no right to call upon the slaveholder, which is the period of the British frontier, which is not be compared to the North, the sleek 2properties or their liberties. Such a doctrine is monstrone; and he who would andvance it, deserves to be rode upon the sharpest edge of one of Lintion of society; and if carried out, would destroy all property, and all protection to life, liberty and hap-

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Lincota's organ, From Washington-Fifty-eight Republic cans against all Compromise-The washs ington Conference-How Louisiann is to

Tolegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- An important caucus of Republicans, last night, developed the fact that there are 58 Representatives who will vote against all compromises. The Washington Conference is not likely to do much but speechify for some time.

The exclusion of the public creates much disential faction. Dix gets no answer from Louisiana about the science of the Mint and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the public creates much disease. the seizure of the Mint, and the refusal to pay drafts. The Administration will probably retaliate by stopping the Louisiana mails. Congress will doubtless repeal the sugar duty. SIGHA.

Another Wer Speec . Gov. Jourson has just finished spother two days speech in the Senate. Judging from the telegraphic report of it, itwas even more warlike than the speech made by him earlier in the session. The Cincinnati raial calls it "a glorious speech."

INDIAN SITIZENS.-A petition was presented to enough to desire a Union upon these terms!-Low-the Senate from twenty or thirty Sioux Indians, is the Courier, Fig. 5. of citizenship. They stated that they had adopted a number of customs in vogue among the whites, THE CRISIS .- The article which we republish such as wearing pantaloons, living in houses, using from the Gallatin Examiner is from the pen of a dis- knives and forks, being content with the possession tinguished and patriotic gentleman, well known and control of one wife, being willing to earn their bread "by the swest of their brows," total abstithroughout Tennessee and the South, both as a soldier and a statesman. We commend it as a production well worthy of the grave consideration of things, they caked that further and inestimable our renders, and as emanating from a man of calm privilege of voting "early and often." It will be John Tyler in the Conference to-day, upon the oc-

GO TO THE POLLS! Freemen of Tennessee, go tution of slavery. They may constantly be heard to the Polls and Vote for "CONVENTION," and for ANTI-COERCION CANDIDATES.

The Threatened Disruption in the United his hotel by Mr. Lincoln. The interview lasted several hours. Mr. Georley arged a strict adherance From the London Times to an anti-comprorate policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurances. His opinion as to The news just received from the United States is the most important that has come to us since the becabinet and other appointments was solicited and ing of the present troubles. No one could read intelligence from Washington, and the letter of given. He is known to be strongly opposed to Cameron and very much interested in the appointment of Chuse and Colfax. Col. Fremont, be thinks, our New York correspondent, without feeling that the present month is big with the fate of the Amer should have the mission to France. Although jus lefeated in Albany, for the Senate, he, like a disinterested patriot, did not ask anything, either for himself or friends. G. B. Lincoln of New York,

lean Union. We are almost afraid to give publicity to the apprehensions which prevail. The excessive confidence of the Northerners that all would end well, is giving place to sharp anxiety, and, though they seem still to expect the preservation of the Union, it is evident that they look for events which must be most disastrous to American society. first step towards what the Southerners and their friends speak as of civil war has been taken by Pro-dent Buchanan. Roused by the disapprobation wi which his message had been received all throthe North, he has adopted a more vigorous policand declared his intention of executing the law a upholding the Federal authority. When the Charles on convention decreed the secession of South Casina, commissioners were dispatched to Washing to negotiate for the peaceable recognition of new nationality. At first there were symptoms that the President would yield to the treasonable emissaries. He received them, and manner entered into negotiations with them, th ing to consider them only as guished citizens of the United States South Carolina. However, the prelim demands of these gentlemen have been reject the President. The Federal Government wil the customs in the port of Charleston, and for purpose has appointed a collector, who will charge his duties in a revenue cutter, unde protection of a United States frigate—the Bro -which was ordered to be in readiness to star Charles in at once. The Commissioners consecutive ly teleg. 3phed to Governor Pickens to put the on a was footing, and to concentrate all its for once. It is also said that the secession leaders ing discovered that the Brooklyn and another sel were about to leave Norfolk for Charleston telegrap" d to their sympathizers to have the ute Men in readiness to seize them. The Admin short, Mr. Buchanan seemed likely to act vigore in defence of the Union—so much so that Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, and a Southern partisan, had re-

were mad a the border slave States would give ac-Georgia, Alabama and the rest would follow the example of South Carolina was certain and it could hardly be supposed that the President would at length make some resistance to the demands of the seceders. What is most important in the late news is the rising spirit of the North, and the growing nination to act with vigor against the disunionists. The Government of the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania had delivered their messages at the opening of the session of their respective Legislatures, and had denounced secession in the ingest terms. "To permit or acquiesce in a treatable conspiracy against the national authorities is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure," says the Governor of New York." people of the State of New York, in my judgment are not prepared for such on admission; on the con trary, they will give to the Federal authorities, all necessary measures for the enforcement of the curate intelligence unsurpassed by any in Virginia. half the crop of upland or two-thirds or even laws, their just, carnest and faithful support. Whatever may be the dispatches, therefore, re- three-fourths for the best bottom land. The poor Jenator Spinola had immediately offered a resolu Whatever may be the dispatches, therefore, reman says this seems very hard. I cannot make a
deceived by others, we say to our friends that there
decent support for my family at these rates. The
tional Administration 10,000 militia "to put down

signed. On the other hand, there could be no doub

that all the cotton States would secede within three

ter to protect his wife and his little ones, from the vails in the South, and imagine how a donunciation hope you will comply with a wish so generally exmust be preferred it is sickening to contemplate the miseries of our poor people under theses circumstances. They now get higher wages for their labor than the poor of any Bonapart was at Boulogpe, when England stood | my power to rouse my countrymen of the South, to future, silke they felt that a nation can never be destroyed by the six own guilt. Thinking men in America are py bably more discouraged than we were

name of popular right, and by means of universal surrage, claricatures represent the jubilation of North have generally affected to doubt the seriovaness of the movement and have expressed a condence that? he separation will only be temporary. This, in face, is the hope which has kept the North, sed will r be the West, quiet. It was still indulged If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, low; it & Southern Pederstion be formed and take its place many the powers of the earth, there can be no hope of keeping the Border Slave States. These will see drawn by a natural affinity to delach themselve, from the North and join the Slaveholding Federation. North Carolina, Tennessee, Soutucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Belaware, will then be disassociated from the Free States Such ar event cannot be regarded without dismay United States, as far as territory, present and prospective, is concerned, and reduce the North to what our ancestors would have called a ! Lump." The people of Boston or Philadelphia might be distinthe map and you will see what a marrow strip of sountry compones the free soil of the American be

gling a nat of Prussia, and the Western recome il that remained to the North, the she 2ld carry their "undeniable proper ineral wealth, Texas has torritory sno 64 and Territories of the United States. blessed with every advantage of climree or four great States. New Media be admitted with alaye institutions. follow. Mexico must in a few years Es , and the Southerners, lords of the most magnifi. The domain in the world, would control the passage fatween the two oceans In sh , if the Union lets South Carolina go,

there is saying what may go with it. It is very well to magniste on the return of an erring fist r but experience shows that accessions, when one made, ask not easily recalled. It is the nature of cracks to widen, and both at the North and West there are masses of people so earnest in the advoormay have of Euglish policy, we bog to assure them that, in this country, there is only one wish—that the Union may so vive this terrible trial. Should Providence degree it otherwise, we earnestly tray that the separation may be an smicable one. war, in a flourishing country and among kindred people, can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours, and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their and the latter is plagiarized from Lincoln. The leaders will bring this calamity on the American pastor of Plymouth is allowing his Abolitionism to

The Virginia Lightion. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazelle, under date of February 5th, the day after

the Virginia election, says : The great bulk of those elected as Unionists are for secession in case certain measures of compto mise are not adopted. How far their demandage can at the determination of three elderly Russian prinnot now be stated, but they will require some go- cesses, belonging to the most illustrious families, to lied upon. It is confirmed by views expressed by

PHOM SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Mr. Lincoln and his visitors.-Horitee Gree-

SPRINGFIRLD, Feb 5. Mr. Lincoln has restricted the time for receiving visitors to one and a helf hours each day during the remainder of his stay. A last general reception ill be given to-merrow evening at his private resi-Horace Greeley returned from the West this

> den Staats convention-kund zu thun-So sehr bin ich mit Amtsgeschaften len kann. Da Sie jedoch et welches cheinen in dieser Zeit der Gafahr, so schriftlich angureden.

Ich werde kurzlich drei Punkte latens, Ist die Erwahlung des Herrn Lincoln zum Prasidenten au & fur sich genugender Grund um Georgia und die andern Sudlichen Staaten zum Austritt aus dem Staatenbund zu

On motion of Maj. Milton Massengill, W. Brummer, Esq., was called to the chair and Dr. W. Jere Crook and John H. Bonham were appointed nt cines Theils der Union. On motion of G. L. Ross, Esq., the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft re-

whereupon, the chairman appointed R. L. Hendrix Esq., G. L. Ross, Esq., R. J. Bonham, Esq., Dr. J. S. Hubbard and A. P. McGee, Esq. *

The committed submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, The time has arrived for the people of Tennessee to decide whether she will submit to Northern aggression and Black Republican rule, or join the destiny with her sister States of the South. Resolved, That unless an adjustment of the present

was present during part of the interview.

ion at Jacks Creek, on Wednesday the 30th

of January, for the purpose of ascertaining the

sense of the people respecting the political crisis, which is now upon us. Also to select a candidate to

represent this (the 20th) Senatorial district in the State Convention, to meet at Nashville 25th of Feb-

difficulties be fairly and amicably agreed to, the convention should pass an Ordinance declaring Tennessee out of the Union before the 4th of 2. That any attempt by the General Governme to coerce a seceding State meets our unqualified The name of the Hon. Stephen L. Ross was pro

storial district in the State Convention. He was the unanimous choice of the meeting We will, however, support any man, who is for Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it.

Mr. Ross was called for and responded in a brie weeks, as it a little that if any attempts at coercion and appropriate speech reviewing the history of the Government from the Revolution; showing that aggression had been the great watch word of the Black Republican party; that it had grown from a mere speck in the horizon to a dark and portentous oud, threatening to trample under foot Southern ights and imperiling Southern security. He aberred the idea of coercion. He denounced Governor Johnson's coercion Speech. He believed Tennessee should secede and join those bold and fearless States who have preceded her, in forming a South-

On motion, the Avalanche, Appeal, Union and American, Enguirer and West Tennessee Whig, were requested to publish the proceedings. On motion, the meeting adjourned. W. A. BREMMEN, Chairman.

W. J. COOK and JNO. H. BONHAM, Sec'rs. Correspondence. SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 29, 1861. Hos II S Foore-Dear Sir :- Having heard your able address in defence of Southern rights-your naintenance of the equality of the States-your rindication of the guarantees of the Constitutionyour crushing castigation of those who, in our midst. are giving "aid and comfort" to the appressors of theil you Georgia noch immer circa 1-11 the South, and acting in concert with the party | der Summe you 2,250,000,000 dollars d the defender of Lincoln and Seward, we request of mal die jetzige Taxe uberschreiten

(Signed) Geo. B. Peters, H. W. Hunter, James L. Thompson, R. G. Payne, James M. John

Nashville, January 31st, 1861. Gentlemen :- Your letter of the 25th instant was. from some unknown cause, not received altogethe therefore, that the labors of the short, but necessar when the sew York Press heads the news from will deny me the satisfaction of complying with your request that the address which I had the honor sustain life. Then the negro and the white man what can the chance of civil war, sgainst which to deliver in the Hall of Representatives a few nights must labor in the field together as equals. Their the Senative from Louisiana thinks it right solemnly

see periods people might be anxious, they are now threatened, and that I gould induce them to provide in time for their own safety and contemplated Southern Confederacy shall have been formed, and have been duly recognized abroad as an independent nation, I feel confident that obstacles the European soycreigns at the event Sermons are fill of despondency. Public speeches in the place us forever under the control of Black Republication. lican Government; the effect of which would b our uter degradation and ruin. The conduct of those in our midst who are now counselling inaction sors, is to me altogether unaccountable. I will no at the good of last year, and it remains to be seen believe that the people of Tennessee are so unmindfu how for ic a founded on a right estimate of things. of their honor and safety, and of the general wel-But, suppressing the sanguine politicians, of whom fare and dignity of the slaveholding States of the Mr. Sewa : is a type, to be in the wrong; supposing | Union, as to listen with favor to the ignoble counsel the gulf 'w ween the free and slave soil, when once made to witen daily more and more; supposing the pride, or the political ambition, or the pecuniary allowed for the interchange of opinion and sentiinterests of the Southerners to be satisfied by their ment among our citizens in regard to the pending new inder needed, what will be the action of the questions, may give to the submissionists a temporest of the Federation? Will the Both give up rary triumph. But I hold it to be absolutely certain with the place States all the vast continent which lies to the South and West of them? Are all the of intelligence and patriotism as our will rise u dreams of cimerican ambition to be forever foregone | with a manly indignation against the admonitions of by the youth of New York, Ohio and Michigan, the most active and enterprising populations of the republic? If South Carolina secodes; if Georgia, in the performance of patriotic duty.

Those who know my history as a politician, ar aware that I have heretofore been willing to bear as much of aggression from our tyrannous prosecu tors of the North, as could be possibly submitted t without a total loss of honor. I have struggled for more than ten years, earnestly and inflexibly against the counsels of those who, as it seemed to me, were inclined to resort to extreme measures of resistance with undue haste. I have warred against my own countrymen of the Southern States, in support of preferred making a thousand bitter and unuppeasible enemies to yielding all hope of preventing a diruption of our Federal Union. But I confess that within the last two or three weeks my patience guished for their ability and enterprise, but they would belong to a country with hardly a greater future their Canada. Every natural advantage sented next week in Washington, shall be refused. I would be on the side of the slave States. Look at shall lose all hope of safety for our section, except n immediate and final separation from those who have so long tormented us with solicitude, and men-aced us with destruction.

dignity and of private happiness, I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen,

To the Voters of Sumper Scunty. At the solicitation of many too partial friends porhaps, I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sumner in the approaching State Convention. As the period fixed for the election of Delegates is so near at hand, as to render it impracticable to canvass the questions involved, before the people, may be proper that I should briefly state the po he which I maintain in the present crisis of or national affairs, intending, of the opportunities which may be afforded in the interval between this and the election, to elaborate my views more fully before the people. 1st. I favor separate State action, and immediate und Kinder Brod verdienen; vielleicht

Hement shall be proposed or accepted by the North, before or by the time of the meeting of the Conyention, as shall secure to the Southern States their just, equal, and constitutional rights, in all the States 3d. I am utterly opposed to the doctrine of opercion, as being opposed to the theory of our Gavernment, despotic in its exercise, subversive of all present and future hope of reconciliation, and tending directly to revolution and bloodshed, 3d. My interest, sympathy and sentiment of country and home, to say nothing of the spirit while swells every manly bosom, for the protection of

right, and the maintenance of equality, social and political, make me intensely Southern in my feeling.

and in weal or woe, whatever fortune may betide

her, my identification with the South is thorough, complete, and unahenable GEO. W. WINCHESTER. The Rev. Mr. Beecher, as if the public mind were not sufficiently inflamed already, has gone down to Easton to give the Abolition embers there a fresh Also weiderum kemmt hier der Weifse Wednesday night, shows that he is getting to be sich handelt verslasbares Land su quite as good a jireman as Wendell Phillips. This erwerbon nur um Brod und Obdach für Puritan Saint denounces the Fugitive Slave Law as "an instrument of hell," and speaks of the utter impossibility of the Constitution existing part free and part slave. The first idea is taken from Garrison. eat up and destroy whatever freshness of thought he could once boast. His mental powers, naturally

brilliant and powerful, are coming to be mere sec

ond hand instruments of other demagogues as fanati-nal as himself, but preserving better their reputa-tion as original thinkers.—N. Y. Express.

Ja viele arme W. THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL SCANDALIZED -The benu monde of St Petersburg is just now much scandalized the capital. One of the three elderly princesser,

Ausung nus dem Briefe des Gov. Brown's in Georgia.

REGERENO'S DEPARTMENT
Milledgeville, Dec. 7, 1860. MRINE HERREN:-Ihren Brief mich iladend dem volke von Georgia meine Ansichten über den Zweck der Erwahlung von Gesandten nach der im mmenden Isauar sich zu versammel

willige ich freudigst ein meine Mitburger

2tens. Was wird das Resultat sein as in Beziehung der Sklaverei eintrestration von Heren L'neoin, ais Prasi-Stens. Welches wird die Wirkung ein, welche die Aufhebung der Sklavere

auf die Interessen und gesellschaftliche Stellung der grossen blosse von Nicht-skhaven besitzern und armeu Weissen im Suden haben muss? Dieser Punkt wurde zum Grundstein es grossien Elendes und Ruins Anlass eben Wahrscheinlich wird keiner so ngerrecht sein zu verlangen dass der davenbasitzer sein Eigenthum hergebe ohne Entschadigung dafur zu erhalten. Wieviel wurden die Kosten hiefur aus-

Sklaven heizutragen (und wer mochte

dieses wohl glauben?) so ware der An

theil von Georgia noch immer circa 1-13

der Sklavenbesitzer taxirt für seine

eigenen Sklaven um das Geld aufautrei-

ware grosse ungerechtigkeit. Ware diese Summe herbeizuschaffen durch

Besteurung von Andern dann wurde de

arme Weisse fast diese ganze enorme

Summe von seinem Arbeitslohn beister

era mussen. Eine Last die ihn und

setzen wir den Fall diese Schwierigke

ware uberwunden, was sollten wir mit de

efreiten 4,500,000 Negern anfangen?

Einige der Nordlichen Staaten haben

es den freien Negern nicht erlaubt is

innerhalb ihre Grenzen zu kommen

sie helfen & beherbergen unsere weg

relaufenen Sklaven, aber wollen unser

reien Neger nicht aufnehmen. Was

nach Africa zu schieken. Auf eine solch

Proposition müchte ich antworten.

ickt sie nach dem Monde. Unmog-

ch, werden Sie sagen! Eben so mog

ligh als diese ungahaure dahl Neger mit unsern Mitteln nach Africa su

anden. Das Nordliebe Volk wurde

ein Geld hierzu beisteuern noch weniger

Land fur thre dortige Niederlassung

anzukaufen wille s sein. Aber ei

wans ht sie ihren Besitzern ohne Vergu-

ung zu entreissen, frei zu setzen, und

ei uns zu lassen. Viele Personen im

Norden halten dafur die Neger seien

gute Gesellsehaftsglieder, dass sie frei

werden, aber unter uns bleiben wassen

dass gio gleiche Rechte haben und mit

nsorn Kindorn sich verheirathen sollten

Gesetzt wir waren der Schwierigkeit

entl oben die Besitzer für ihre Neger zu

ezahlen, konnten sie von ihnen nehmen

frei machen und unier uns beherberger

(das heiss ersehnte Ziel der Schwarzen

Republicaner) welches warde der Ein

fluss nuf unsere Gesell chaft sein

Wurden wir nicht dennoch reiche und

renige Sk avenbesitzer baten all ihr

igenthum auf diese Weise angelegt.

Nehmt ihnen auf ungerechte Art die

Neger weg und viele werden doch noch

reicher als ihre Nachbarn sein. Sollten

zeitweise alle Burger gleichgestellt sein

o weige jedermann der mit der menoch

then Gesellschaft vertraut ist, dass

a wenigen Jahren ein Theil reich, ein

anderer arm werden wurde. Dieses war

und wird immer der Fall sein. Hatten

wir keine Neger, die Reichen wurden

dennoch in bessern Verhaltnissen sein

als die Armen und versuchen ihr Capital

o vortheilhaft unterzubringen als mog-

ich. Wie wurde es geschehen? Di

Antwort ist blar; im Ankauf von Land.

Die Reichen wurden bald affes bepflanz-

bare Land aufkaufen. Was denn? Die

Armen wurden alle Pachter werden wie

im alten und neuen England und in aller

Landern we es keine Sklaven giebt.

Aber ich muss nicht vergessen zu fragen

was wir mit 4,500,000 freien Negern

mussten auch Pachter werden wie die

armen Weissen. Ein grosser Theil der

kounts. Der Gutsbesitzer wird

antworten dass gine Mongo Neger

der Umgegend recht gern sein Land

dafur berarbeiten wurden und er

unter uns anfangen wurden.

arme Leute unter uns haben?

ereits Gesetze gemacht, laut welchen

Behulden bringen wurde.

seine Familie beinahe erdrucken und

fur Friede und sich dem Unrecht unnachen? Es giebt in runder. Summe terziehen aus Furcht Geld zu verlieren, 4,500,000 Sklaven in den Sudlichen Staaten jeder Neger ist wenigstens 500 Dollars werth. Multipliciren wir 4,500,-Georgia wird nie zugeben dass Sklaverei aufgehoben und damist hohe texation, kleiner Lohn, und wirkliche 00 mit 500 erhalten wir 2,250,000,00 Pollars als gesammtwerth aller Sklaven Erniedrigung stattfinde für ihn Er wird Solten die Sklavenbesitzer dieser un nie den Platz des Negers einnehmen cheuren Summe beraubt werden ohne wohlen was God verbute. lle Vergutung? Und da die Nordliche Der Prasident, in seiner Proclamaunten nicht zur Bezahlung ihres ion laugnet unser Recht uns suruck Antheiles einwilligen wurden so musst zu ziehen vom Bunde, gieht aber zu das Volk im Suden durch Steuer dass die Cantral Regierung kein constiugehalten werden dieses Geld aufzu totionelles Recht hat uns mit Gewalt Ware Georgia night grosser davon abzuhalten. Es folgt daraus ittlich als die andern Suc lass "Secession" uns in keinen Krieg Staaten so ware seine Pro Rat der funfzehnte Theil, nam'ich \$150, erwickeln kann wahrend Unterwerfung ea thun muss. Wenn die uns 00,000 - aber Georgia ist gross rebenden Stnaten sich abtrennen and ware deschalb genothigt eine bedeu und wir verbleiben in der Union, werden ndere Summe zu bezahlen. Desse ausende von Mannern unsern Staat inwohner haben gegenwartig weniger erlassen und es ist su befurchten dass als eine halbe Million Dollars lahrestax lie Fahne des Aufrahrs und der Revoi bestreiten. Angenommen wir hatten lution in unserer Mitte heraufgeschwo-0 Jahre Zeit um \$150,000,000 herbei ren wird um uns in Krieg zu verwiekzu schaffen, so waren wir verpflichtet eln. Mussen wir fechten im Namen was neben unserer gewohnlichen Steuer uns heilig ist, dann lasst uns wenigste noch \$15,000,000 per Jahr d. h. mehr als dreissig mal so viel Steuer zu bezahmit unsern gemeinschaftlichen Famde Krieg führen und nicht unter einander. en. Der unbemittelte Mann welcher Ich verbleibe mit Heebnehtung jetzt nur einen Dollar steuert musste Ihr Mithurger JOSEPH E. BROWN. inter diesen Umstanden dreissig betablen. Aber angenommen die nord-An Hon, A. H. Colquitt, Hon, H. R. ichen Staaten sollten einwilligen ibre Proportion dieses Werthes der

Jackson, Hon. W. M. Meintosh, Hon. P. Cone, Hon. W. Slaughter, Hon. O. C. Gibson, Hon. H. Buchanan, Hon. Tumtin, Hon. H. Strickland, Hon. W. A. Loften.

How Jero Clemens Regards the Issue.

ben fur selbige zu bezahlen. Aber das of Ala., to Col. Blanton Duncan, of terly. Louisville. We sineerely wish it were Court of Blount county may, in their discretion, next. We make an extract;

ave opened our eyes to a great fact to which we have been willfully blind, Heretofore we have been accustomed to believe that fanaticism was confined to a people were free from personal animo-ity Use Sais of Temessee, That the Governor had in few-that the masses of the Northern were only using the slavery question as a hobby to obtain power, and he coaequent control of Federal patronage. without any serious intention of interfering with our rights of property. The tion of Lincoln, and the overwhele ng defeat of such conservative statesmen as Bell gad Bouglas did not entirely dispel the d.lusion. There was still a prering hope that existing causes of But the secession of South Carolina w s | places required in this act. a teuchstone too severe for the patriotism of the North. When that impetuous and sensitive, but chivalrous and hightone | pe ple adopted their ordinance, they had been met in a spirit of kindly furhenrance-if instead of threats of percion they had been treated to offers would have been alike honorante and giorious when tondered by the strong to the weak-if the compromise offered by den, had been promptly accepted, a set- force t'ement might even then have been followed the example of South Carolina, been again gathered beneath the protecting folds of the national bunner. obvious po'icy, as it ought to have been | tion. the natural impulse of men of kindred blood, who looked back to a commo history, and forward to a common desti ny: but the idea of concession and con ciliation has not yet penetrated the Nor thern mind. Submission without terms or death by the halter, are the only al ternatives which have up to this hour been presented to us. With a people whose minds and judgments are so per verted and whose affections are so little to be relied upon, a further union is imonviction has been allowed to grow up within me. No one over clung to t Union more tenaciously than I did, but love, not of fear, and when the altern tive is presented to me of uncondition submission to a hostile faction, or death apon the gibbet, I feel an irresistible noulse to answer that there is you third alternative, which is always in brave man's reach—the alternative lying with orms in his hands, and staining, the field on which he falls with ther blood than his own. Alabama has been forced toto he

loger worde in Faulheit and Lasterhaf tigkeit ausarten, sich durch stehlen rauben ernahren. Wahrscheinlich musste der vierte Theil in Gefangnissen und Armenhausern versorgt werden present position by the uncompromising nussen. Das Volk, arm oder reich pirit which has been exhibited through hatte die Ausgaben dafür zu tragen Nehmen wir aber an, dass dref-viertheil ut the North. Three months ago not ne fourth of the people were soccasion ler gauzen Zahl sich durch Arbeit, ists. One month ago there was barely a sunterhalt verschafften, so mussmajority in favor of severing our conton sie Taglouner werden. In diesem nection with the North. To-day nine Falle mussion sie nothiger weise den armen weissen Arbeitern Concurrenz tenths of them sustain the action of the Convention, and before the 4th of March machen. Capitalisten wurden dieses einschen und den Lohn im Verhaltniss there will not be one man in a thousand to raise his voice against it. Of this verkurzen. Der Neger ist gewohnt Kost there cannot be a shadow of doubt. und Kleidung für seine Arbeit entge-I look for Kentucky to move more genzu nehmen. Nur Wenige, wenn slowly, but I know what she must do in frei, konnten mehr verlangen und die the end. 'She cannot stand by and witmeisten konnten für diesen Prois angesness the murder of her own children tellt werden. Der arma weisse Arbeiter wurde dann zu den Landbesitzern sagen, gebt mir Arbeit ich muss fur Frau cessions. They have derided the warnings of Crittenden. They will continue to apura every offer of mediation, and surden ihm 25 cents Taglohn in Aussight gestellt. Der Arbeiter wurde leave you at last the choice of emancipa inwenden, dass er damit nicht auskomting your slaves and assisting to figh nen konne, und danzumal die Trostesheir battles, or of combining with us worte vom Landherru horen, dass ihn oo much of my own blood is Kentneky las nichts angehe. Dieser wurde viel blood to allow me to doubt what your leicht sein Bedauern guadeucken Jadach ch ice will be. The Government wil sagen dass die Meger, mit alen so starken Armon, nicht mehr fur ihre Arbeit gone beyond the point at which a peace-Weiter, der arme Weisse pachtet Land igment, is inevitable, and in such a vom reichen Besitzer und dieser wird war there can be no neutral States upon ihm vielleicht die halbe Ernte, ja the North American continent. drei-viertel derselben als Vergutung Accept my to anks for your manly and verlangen. Der arme Weisse wird patriotic letter, and believe me to be, sagen dass er unmoglich bestehen

very truly, your friend.

BLANTON DUNCAN, Esq.

"JERE, CLEMENS.

wolle night weniger dafar nehmen. mit dem Neger in competition wo es last, a horse race took place, respecting seine Familie zu verdienen. In joden In settling the bets, bad blood crose and moglichen Falle wird der Neger seine a fiery quarrel was the consequence, in Arbeit billiger verwerthen und desswelches fur den weissen Taglohner unter diesen Verhaltnissen bevorstunde, Mr. Graham, a farmer, was shot by Mr. wahrend er jetzt hoihern Lohn erntet | Higgs, who is a brother, we are informin diesem Landeals in jeden anderm Ja viele arme Weisse besitzen Land shot Higgs, wou ding him in the arm. sind geachtes und auf keirleier art aber unnaturlish, denn bein mensoh. jail for being concerned in the shooting; the semainder of the parties actually ingesetzst, umandern) waren Puchter, engaged (five persons) are confined to

nussten beide nuf demselben Lande their beds; three of them are ser ously

arbeiten, beider kinder dieselbe Schule | wounded, but fair expectations of the besuchen dieselbe Kirche, waren vor recovery of all of them, except the child Gericht gleich geste'lt beide kounten Graham, exist, Memphis Appeal.

PUBLIC LAWS OF TENNESSEE! Ceugniss ablegen, sich als Militair, and im Privatleben vermischen, ja beide BY AUTHORITY.

Anklager uder Beklagte sein, gege

Jaglack abwenden von uns.

unserer Vater und wurden nümmermehr

zogeben sie aufzulosen so lange die Con-

stitution unaugetastet verbleibt; so lange,

aber sie lieben Freiheit Gerachtigkeit,

nochmehr, und merden nie sich abolition

wurden sie sich schaaren um die Fahn

Sehrecken in den Reihen der Apolition

rehtsam und Reiche mogen schreier

erbreiten wurde. Reichthum

als thre Rechte unangegriffen werde

Kinder sich unter einander eheliehe AN ACT to give the Banks Farther time to recome Specie pay loge der himmlische Vater salches Section 1. Best enacted by the General Assembly of Wurden die Sklaven befreit, so wurden auch tausende unsere Baumwollen und Reis plantagen verlassen und alsbald in die hohergelegenen, gesundern Gegenden ziehen. Sie wurden are conducting and shall continue to conduct their stehlen, rauben und morden in den lieblichstens Thalern des Staafes. Dieses konnte ich nimmermehr eruragen. Die Berge schliessen meinen Geburtsplatz, act requiring auf shall continue to conduct their business under the provisions of the same; are here-suspension of specie payment until the 1st of July. act, requiring said banks to pay into the Treasury die Heimath mener Junglingsjahre one-half of one per cent per manih or fraction egenwartig uberhauft, dass ich nur ein dort war mein Hauptwirkungs platz one-half of one per cent per menth or fraction of a month while remaining in anaponation, but sand the same is hereby declared moperative until the 1st of und Interessen des dortigen Volkes, Es | July, 1862: Provided, that on and after the latlewicht auf meine Grundsatze zu legen ist wahr diese Leute sind arm, aber sie July, 1862 the provisions of said section sind tapfer, chrlich, von reinen Herzen vive and continue in full force and effect; Prov und vaterlandsliebend. Solche welche also, that said banks may pay out the notes of ear sie nicht naher kennen haben ihre other, and of their respective branches: Provide Pahigkeit beawe felt diese Fragen geho- further that nothing in this act shall be construe rig zu, verstehen, ja sogar hren Muth to affect the rights of individuals sgainst said

ihre Rechte wo sie auch angegriffen zu Sec. 2. Be it further emeded, That the penalty of vertheidigen. Ich kenne sie besser und said 11th section, already incurred by said banks, be, and the same is hereby released to said banks; fuhle dass kein grosserer Irrthum stattfinden konate. Sie lieben die Union from the 25th of November, 1850, to the time this act becomes the law of the State. Sec. 3. Be it further engeled, That all of the 6th section of said act, be, and the same is hereby de until the 1st of July, 1862, except so much of sail section as requires that the issue of said banks shall ot not exceed in the aggregate two dollars of circu regeln unterziehen und zugeben dass alle ation for one of actual paid in espital stock: Pro lie besagten Webel sie befallen, welche ided, however, that from and after the 1st of July rwachsen mussten soferne die Fugel 862, the whole of said section shall revive and conder Regierung ganz in die Hande uninue in full force and effect serer Feinde gerath. Wenn'es nothig Sec. 4. Be it further enected. That it shall be the wird unsere Rechte gegen eine solche luty of any bank in this State, while in suspension faule Administration zu vertheidigen b o make weekly reports to the Supervisor of Bank wurde ich unsere Berg, und Thai, wurde ich unsere Berg, und Thal, of the amount of specie and specie funds on hand Bewohner aufrufen und lawinen artig of the discounts and renewals of notes and bills, and amount of exchange sold; and it is hereby made the duty of the Supervisor to publish the same at least once a month for public information. Sec. 5. He if further exacted. That so much of sec tion 4, of every above recited act, as prohibits any bank to commence the business of banking with ess paid in capital stock than three hundred thou and dollars, be repealed: Provided, however, that aber der arme chrliche Arbeiter von no bank shall commence the business of banking

with a less paid in capital than one hundred thousa Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the provision of this act shall extend to all banks that have here tofore conformed their action to the Bank Code, or will do so on the persage of this act: Provided that the bonds of the free banks be taken at market value as specie funds. + Sec 7. De if further enacted, That the Bank of Tennessee, be, and is hereby authorized to issue

notes of the denomination of one, two, and three Sec. 8. Be it further exacted, That in order to more effectually relieve the people of all sections of the State from their present pecumary distress, the Bank of Tennessee is directed, and the Union and Planters' Bank, respectfully requested, in extending their line of discounts to equalize the accommodations to all sections, as near as may be in propor o the population of the different banking districts

W. C. WHITTHORNE. Speaker of the House of Representation TAZ, W. NEWMAN, Speaker of the Senate assed January 31, 1861.

AN ACT for the relief of Rajirued Companies, Receivers, and SECTION 1. By it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennesses, That so much of the act of March 20th, 1860, chapter 23, as requires railroad ompanies to pay annually two and one-half per cent on the amount of the bonds issued or endorsed by the State as a sinking fund, be, and the same is ereby suspended for the term of one year from ofevery rise and color. Also, NEWS AND BOOK PAR and after the passage of this bill.

Sac. 2. Re if also enacted. That the Governor the State be, and is hereby authorized and required to pay the receivers who have taken, or may take harge of the roads and effects such salaries as he may deem just and fair ; provided, that the same In the Louisville Courier, of yester- superintendent of said road by the president and day, we observe a truly eloquent and directors thereof, and upon an observe for such ler shall issue his warrant to the receivers for such patriotic letter from Hon. Jere Clemens, amounts-said salary being made payable quar-

possible for every Tennessean to read it propriate the fund heretofore collected by said before he casts his vote on Saturday county as railroad taxes for county purposes; pro ided said county court shall hereafter fied by the Knoxville and Charlesten Railroad Com-Recent developments at the North pany, levy a tax sufficient to meet the interest of the bonds heretofore anthorized to be issued by sain county, for the benefit of said Knoxville and Charleston Rrilroad Company, according to the provisions of the act providing for the issuance of said bonds.

towards us, and that even the politicians | ed to issue a duplicate Bond, No. 8065, for one thou sand dollars, in consideration of the destruction of he original bond of the same number, to P. Henno

berry, of Virginia, SEC. A. De if further enacted, That in all case where now by law new counties are required to vote with the old counties from which they wer taken, and said old counties have been re-districted and under said divisions into district is laid off in the new counties, the voters of any frag ment of the old counties so taken off, shall vote the district laid off from said portion of the old counties by the county court of the new county. that we should march on in the pathway and the officers now required by law to open an of nations united, presperous and happy. | hold elections, shall spen and hold the same at the Sec. 6. Be is purther enricled. That this act shall

take effect from and after its passage.
W. C. WHITTHORNE. Speaker of the House of Representation TAZ, W NEWMAN. Speaker of the Seeale, Passed February 1, 1861.

f concessions and guarantees such as AN ACT directory to the Dounty Court of Hickman county, and have been alike honorable and It appearing that a larger amount of State tax was passessed and collected, than authorised by law your venerable statesman, Mr. Critten- which is now in the hands of the collector; the

SECTION 1. Be if enceted by the General Assembly effected -not another State would have the State of Teanesses. That the County Court of followed the example of South Carolina Hickman county, be, and they are hereby authorized to appropriate the money collected as above in an manger they may deem necessary, whether to the payment of the State or county tax, or otherwise. SEC. 2. Re it further enacted. That the benufits of Concession and conciliation was the this act shall apply to all counties in the like condi-Speaker of the House of Representatives TAZ. W. NEWMAN,

Passed, Feb. 2, 1861.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. ARLL, ARBERT J. HOOPER and Garries R. Brown, under the firm name of MIZELL, HOOPER & CO., is this day dis the arm name of Mirkell, Hourek & Co., is this day dis-solved by mutual consent. Any member of the firm is auth-right to sign said fi m in liquication. Our books are at the heave of James McLanghinn & Co., Nos. 6 & 5 Murket street, (our old stand) where we how all indebted to the firm of Mirkell, HOOPER & CO., will call and settle without delay. GEO, B. SKOWN, feb7 1951-18

For Louisville and Cincinnati. RESO, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Saturday, the Stational For freighter pareage apply to A. BAMILTON, H. H. HARRISON, Agents. FOR LOUISVILLE.

WHE steamer JOHN GAULT, Bever, Master, will leave as on above Friday the 8th inst , at 1 o'clock P M. For freight or passage apple on based or to.

H. H. HARRISON. CANTON FLANNEL. OASES Hamilton Canton Flannel received and for sale by
JAMES LOWE & CO.,
268 and 210 West side Sixth street
between Main and Market,
Louis Ville, Kv.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee. o the Sherists of the Counties of Montgomery, Rober

GREETING:

PROCLAMATION

son, Cheatnam, Dickson, and Stewart, in said Sto

ness the murder of her own children without raising her strong arm in their detense. The North will make no concessions. They have derided the warnings of Crittenden. They will continue to apure every offer of mediation, and the spurse every offer of mediation. by the flavernor:

J. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

If PClastaville Jeffersonian copy. ISHAM G. HARRIS. AN AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

They have now in store and are constantly receiving draw hand Importers and Manufacturers, everything taining to the Drug business, such as-

attempt coercion. This question has Shall White Men Rule America? NEGROES AND NEGRO "SLAVERY." The Frst an Inferior Race-The Latter its Normal Condition.

BY J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D.

1 Vol. 12mo., pp. 339. Price \$1. The author of this publication assumes, as a starting role Serious Affray.—We learn that at Marion, Arkansas, on Saturday week last, a horse race took place, respecting which grant capitagent was raced, and considerable betting was indulged in In settling the bets, bad blood cross and a fact y quarrel was the consequence, in the course of which firsarms were drawn, and for g short time a scene of actual for the chica man. When when we have a chosen and the course of which firsarms were drawn, and for g short time a scene of actual halb hevorgaugt worden. He ist trau-rig sich nur all das Elend zundenken buttle existed, in the course of which no sem, ly starts with the facts as they called. After the battle existed, in the course of which no less than five persons were wounded. Mr. Graham, a farmer, was shot by Mr. Higgs, who is a brother, we are informed, of the lawyer of that name. Graham's son, a boy of nine years old, then undertook to avenge his father, and he shot Higgs, wou ding him in the arm.

sind grachtet und auf keirleier art zum Neger herunter gebracht. Sie Higgs next fired at the boy, and wounded gehoren einer hohern Race an, fuhlen und wissen es. Wurde die Sklaveria aufgehohen so waren beide gleich in gesetzlicher und sozialer Begiehung gesetzlicher und sozialer Begiehung und wissen den beide gleich in begiehung wounded by a shot. Wm. Gestling is in wounded by a shot. Wm. Gestling is in the arm.

**Leh a work is a demanded by all the friends of ration at progress for the influence it must exert a dispression exects a proper conception of their ration. It is a work is a demanded by all the friends of ration at progress for the influence it must exert in a dispression exects a proper conception of their ration.

An abstract is a work is a demanded by all the friends of ration at progress for the influence it must exert in a dispression exects a proper conception of their ration.

An abstract is not exert in a demanded by all the friends of ration at progress for the influence it must exert in the arm.

An abstract is not exert in a demanded by all the friends of ration at progress for the influence it must exert in the arm.

An abstract is not exert in a demanded by all the friends of ration at progress for the influence it must exert in the arm.

An abstract is not exert in the arm.

The work will be sent by mail, pestage free, on receipt of one dollar. VAN EVSEE, HORYON & CO.,
Purblishors.

No. 100 Namus street, New York

III For sale by all hooksellers. The trade upplied by
the principal Johners in New York and Philadelphia.

School Book & Stationary Warehor

F. HAGAN & CO BOOKSELLERS & STATIONER

No 41 College Street, Nashville, Tenn F. H. & Co. moind call attention of the Trade to Moreing, comprising a few of the leading arti which we are offering on the number asomable terms

OUTS STOCK OF

School Book uplete and uncorpared in extent and variety. embeverything from an Riementary Spelling Book up three the arries of Text Books used in Common Schools, Academi

ges of the South an South wort.

BLANK BOOKS. Our stock of Blank and Recest Books inguanufe enecial reference to the wants of Dealers. Paget Monney

Hakers' Cases, Portfolies. SLATES. Americas, English, or Iron, by the dozen or care.

> Gold Pens. ALL SIZES AND BRANDS.

WRITING PAPER All varieties received direct from the v sale by the rause or case.

The only hause in the city that keeps a complete assert

Printer's Stationery. SOLE AGENTS FOR Wade's Celebrated Colored Job Ink

JOHNSON'S SUPERIOR NEWS AND BOOK JIN Always on hand a complete assortment of CARDS

LETTER, CAP, AND POLIO POST. WRITING INKS. Black, Blue, and Red, packed and remly for shipping. ter's and Arnold's justly celebrated FLUID3 for sale by

Bibles, Testaments, Hyme and Prayer Books, of every des tion; Historical, Medical, Theological, Agricultural Law. Standard Works constantly on hand We are constantly receiving all the New Books. Cheap publications, in paper binding, constabily on han We are Agent for the American Sunday School Publical

A large amortment on hand, which we will supply to 80 Bracet Boards, Writing Drake of all kinds, Pictures, Ele Gift Books, Parchment, Drawing Paper, Pencils, &c., &c. 14TH OF FEBRUARY!

Valentines for the Million-.. Embrac a Great Variety. F. HAGAN & CO .. 41 College str

Garden Seeds JUST RECEIVED BY

STRETCH & FORBES, Druggists, CORNER COLLEGE AND CHICK STREETS CNSISTING of all of his popular kinds, such as

Silver Skin Onion Setts, Red Weatherfield, do do,

Extra Enrly Peas, Large Marrowiat do, Valentine Beaus! Sugar Parsnip Seed by the pound

Cabbage Seed Radish seed " " Together with a large variety in Papers to which we invite

Wholesale & Retai

CHEAP CASH DRUG HOUSE

STRETCH & FORBE

Corner College & Union Streets NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Planters and class cash ! goods at the Chemp Cash Drug House of STRETCH & FORBES,

Pare White Lead,

Castle Scap,
Alumand Glue,
Chees and Natmers,
Garrett's Taufs,
Tabe Paints,
Artists Brushes,
Fine Teat.
Sweedish Leeches, Indow Glass d go and Madder, STRETCH & FORBES

Are also Extensive Dealers

STRETCH & FORBES Also keep on hand the largest and best stock of

Trusses and Supporters ver offered in this city. Whatever may be the size of the parties, or the rind of herein, here now simile he mitted by extilite Courses of Courses are Eston 6 Reares were can und special contract of Bergioni and Dental Instrument of Stockings, Auro Caps, Anklots, &c.

Pleur, Meal and Bran.